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TWO BRIGHT METEORS, JUNE 24 AND JUNE 29, 1898.

On the morning of June 24, at $1^h\ 17^m\ 53^s$ P. S. T., a very brilliant meteor was seen to pass southeast through the constellations *Cassiopeia* and *Perseus*, bursting a little southwest of the star γ *Persei*. This meteor was a brilliant bluish-white, and fully ten times as bright as *Venus* at the present time.

At $8^h\ 16^m\ 26^s$ P. S. T., in the evening of June 29th, while it was yet very bright twilight, an unusually large meteor was seen in the southwest. When first seen it was at an altitude of about 20° above the horizon. It passed slowly toward the west, making a small angle with the horizontal, disappearing almost due west and but little above the horizon. A few seconds after it was first noticed several fragments were thrown off—the main body being diminished but little in brightness, however, and continuing in the same course.

It was of the usual brilliant bluish-white type, and fully twenty to thirty times as bright as *Venus*, which was visible in the northwest. The meteor was seen for eight seconds—the time given being that of disappearance. C. D. PERRINE.

MT. HAMILTON, Cal., 1898, June 30.

COMET *c* 1898 (CODDINGTON).

A letter, dated June 16, 1898, received from Harvard College Observatory, states that photographs of Comet CODDINGTON were obtained at the Harvard College Observatory by Mr. KING on June 14 and 15, 1898. A measurement by Mr. WENDELL of the light of the nucleus of this comet showed that its intrinsic brightness was equal to that of a star of magnitude 7.7 when spread over a circle one minute of arc in diameter.

The following letter, dated June 18, 1898, has also been received: "A telegram has been received at Harvard College Observatory from Professor KREUTZ, at Kiel Observatory, stating that the following elements and ephemeris* of Comet *c* 1898 were computed by BERBERICH:—

$T =$ 1898, August 4.44 G. M. T.
$\omega = 206^\circ\ 09'$
$\Omega = 73\ \ 59$
$i = 76\ \ 48$
$q = 2.0821$ "

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*The ephemeris is here omitted.